

7-24-1962

Kabul Times (July 24, 1962, vol. 1, no. 118)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (July 24, 1962, vol. 1, no. 118)" (1962). *Kabul Times*. 116.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/116>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +32°C.
Minimum +16°C.
Sun sets today at 6-47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-04 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 118

KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1962 (ASAD 2, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Ben Khedda Agrees To 7-Man Political Bureau Of Ben Bella

ALGIERS, July 24, (Reuter).—Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda's Algerian Provisional Government was last night reported ready to approve the controversial Political Bureau proposed by the dissident Deputy Premier, Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella.

Two Killed In Algiers Firing

ALGIERS, July 24, (Reuter).—Two people were reported killed and several wounded after the young Moslem soldiers fired bursts of submachine-gun fire in central Algiers last night.

It was the first serious shooting incident in Algiers since independence.

It was not immediately known whether the victims were Moslems or Europeans.

Panic stricken passers-by dived for cover as concentrated machine-gun fire broke out. It lasted more than an hour.

The troops first started shooting after two loud explosions which sounded like grenades went off near a patrol.

The patrol entered a cafe opposite the university, turned out all the customers into the street with their hands in the air.

At this moment, shooting was heard from elsewhere and both customers and patrol took cover within minutes. Machine-gun fire could be heard from all over the central area.

GARDINER IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 24, (Reuter).—Mr. Robert Gardiner, chief of the United Nations operation in the Congo, returned by air yesterday for consultations with U Thant, the Acting Secretary-General.

Both men will report to the 19-nation Congo Advisory Committee which will meet in private session today.

U Thant's proposal to seek a new Congo mandate from the Security Council is expected to be the main topic for discussion. The Acting Secretary-General is concerned about the recent breakdown of the talks between Mr. Tshombe of Katanga and the Central Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula.

FAIZABAD, July 24.—The anti-malaria campaign squads in Badakhshan province have sprayed and disinfected 121,000 living rooms. The campaign area is extending.

National Assembly Discusses Narcotics Convention

KABUL, July 24.—The general session of the National Assembly yesterday discussed the 1961 International Convention on Narcotics. The session was attended by 151 representatives of nation.

Dr. Zahir, President of the Assembly was in the chair.

The convention has already been approved by the Cabinet and discussed at the Public Health and Law Commissions of the Assembly.

25 Killed In Air Crash

HONOLULU, July 24, (Reuter).—A Canadian Pacific Britannia crashed and blew up, killing 25 people, as it tried to land at Honolulu airport yesterday with one engine feathered.

An eye-witness said the Britannia seemed to be a few feet off the ground when it suddenly lifted into the air and landed "in a mound of smoke, making a mushroom cloud."

Moments later it was blazing from wing to wing.

300 WORKERS FOUND

JOBS

KABUL, July 24.—The National Employment Centre has provided jobs for nearly 300 workers during the first four months of the current year. An official of this centre told a Bakhtar reporter that since its establishment nearly 2,000 unemployed people had applied for jobs. Their names had been put on the waiting list and were sure to be given employment sooner or later.

Pakhtunistani Detenus' Condition Grave AWAMI PARTY LEADER'S STATEMENT

KABUL, July 24.—A report coming from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that Mr. Bashir Ahmad, Chairman of the National Awami Party in the Bara Momand region, who has recently been released from prison after a year's imprisonment has made a statement.

"The condition of Pakhtunistani prisoners are serving various political prisoners in the Sukkur, terms of imprisonment with hard Mach, Montgomery Multan, labour, their relatives are not allowed to visit them. While a number of people have died the condition of the rest is grave and most of them are suffering from various kinds of diseases," he says.

He adds that apart from the fact that the climate in these regions is not at all suitable for the Pakhtunistani political prisoners, the prisons are without medical facilities. None of these prisoners receives medical attention. In addition, he says, since all these

Mr. Bashir Ahmad says that the prison authorities do not co-operate in taking out the bodies from the prisons.

LAOS NEUTRALITY DECLARATION SIGNED BY 14 NATIONS

GENEVA, July 24, (Tass).—The Chief delegates of the 14 nations of Geneva conference on Laos signed a declaration on the neutrality of Laos and a protocol there to. The text of the declaration includes the statement of the Royal Government of Laos on neutrality of July 9, 1962.

When the documents were signed the Chairman, Mr. Gromyko, gave the floor to the head of the Government of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, who congratulated all the participants and solemnly pledged that the obligations assumed by the Government of Laos would be fulfilled. "Laos must and will become an independent, peaceful and neutral State", Prince Souvanna said.

In the declaration on the neutrality of Laos, the 14 nations solemnly proclaim that, in accordance with the will of the Government and the people of the kingdom of Laos, expressed in the statement of the Government of Laos on neutrality of July 9 1962, they "recognize, with respect and in every way observe the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of the kingdom of Laos".

50 KILLED IN FRENCH TRAIN SMASH

PARIS, July 24, (Reuter).—About 50 people died and more than 100 were believed injured when five coaches of the Paris-Marseilles Express ran off the rails and one plunged over a 150-foot high bridge yesterday in Central France.

U.A.R. National Day Reception

KABUL, July 24.—A reception was held by the Charge d'Affaires of the U.A.R. Embassy in Kabul yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of that country's National Day.

The function was attended by Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the President of the National Assembly, the First Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet members, high-ranking civil and military officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Kabul.

Another U.S. High-Altitude Test Today

WASHINGTON, July 24, (Reuter).—The US plans to conduct another high-altitude nuclear test today which is expected to be one of the last in the current Pacific series.

The device will be detonated at an altitude of "ten of kilometres" over Johnston Island—expected to be about 30 to 40 miles up—and will be in the sub-megaton range, indicating an explosive equivalent of 20,000 to one million tons of TNT.

It will be weaker than the big thermonuclear explosion set off at a reported altitude of some 200 miles during the night of July 8-9.

Today's shot is a re-scheduling of a test attempt which failed on June 3 when the Thor booster carrying the device was deliberately destroyed because of a tracking malfunction.

The USA has already announced the end of its test series carried out in the vicinity of Christmas island.

Observers here speculated that the announcement by the Soviet Union of its intention to resume testing would probably be taken into account before a final decision was made to end the Pacific series.

The high-altitude tests are being conducted to determine the effects of a nuclear explosion on radio and radar networks and the capacity of the US defence system to respond to an atomic attack.



The First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Ali Mohammad (left) being received by the Charge d'Affaires of the U.A.R. Embassy at the reception on the occasion of the U.A.R. National Day in Kabul yesterday.

KABUL TIMES THE CAIRO CONFERENCE: THE PRESS AND TEXT OF HAKIMI'S SPEECH RADIO AT A GLANCE

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkati
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 2,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

fearly ... \$ 15
Yearly ... Afs 250
Half Yearly ... Afs 150
Quarterly ... Afs 80
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 4

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 24, 1962

AGREEMENT ON LAOS

The international agreement guaranteeing a neutral and independent Laos, free of foreign interference has been formally signed in Geneva, and the 14 nations—six Western, Four Eastern bloc and four non-aligned—which took part in the conference have pledged respect for the new status of the South-East Asian kingdom of about 1,500,000 people.

And now the responsibility lies on the 14 nations, which have adopted the agreement after long and laborious negotiations for over 14 months, to scrupulously observe the documents.

The one vital matter that remains to be settled is the integration of the three rival military factions. It is hoped that this internal matter also will be solved soon by the Laotians with the same good will and understanding that characterized the formation of the coalition Government and the international conference, to enable real peace to return to Laos.

Already there is evidence that General Phoumi Nosavan and Prince Souphanouvong, Minister of Finance and Minister of Economic Planning in the new coalition Government, are getting along famously. If this lasts it will be an agreeable surprise for all who wish the new State well.

One thing is clear from the agreement that has been adopted in Geneva. It is one of the few major East-West accords of the past decade that has brought a notable contribution to peace. The agreement proves that world tension can be reduced through negotiations, that even the most stubborn problems can be solved by discussions and that quiet, patient, conciliatory and peaceful diplomacy can still foster peace (Contd. on page 3).

The following is the text of the speech made by Mr. A. K. Hakimi, the Afghan delegate at the Conference on the Problems of Economic Development held in Cairo on July 18.

The Afghanistan delegation has great pleasure in participating in this important gathering. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government and the people of the United Arab Republic for organizing this historical meeting, and also for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference at this beautiful City of Cairo. His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser honoured us with his presence and with his inaugural address, which was indeed a source of inspiration to us all. My delegation is certain that the President's inaugural address will serve as an excellent guide to our deliberation.

Mr. Chairman I take this opportunity, to congratulate you, on your election as the Chairman of the Conference. My delegation is quite sure that under your wise guidance the deliberation of the conference will come to a successful end.

We feel, Mr. Chairman, that a conference such as this gives all participants an excellent opportunity to exchange views on economic and social problems and learn from each others' experience. It is our sincere hope that based on these exchanges, the spirit of co-operation will be further increased and appropriate actions will be taken to help solve problems common to us all.

Afghanistan like so many of the Nations represented here is engaged in the process of advancing social and economic development of its people. The responsibility for development rests primarily

on the efforts and determination of our people and Government. necessary climate

We have succeeded in creating the necessary climate for development and have mobilized to a large extent our national resources. Upon the completion of the First Five Year Plan, some economic and social progress has been achieved—but the advance in national production is not the least commensurate with the needs and minimum aspirations of the people. We are confronted with problems common to us all, and solving these problems necessitates international co-operation and actions of greater magnitude.

Like so many other countries represented here, Afghanistan is interested in the stability of prices for agricultural products and raw materials. The economy of our country is predominantly agricultural and agricultural products are of greater predominance in total exports. A rapid expansion of exports is absolutely essential in financing the development programme and any sharp fluctuations in the prices of agricultural raw materials are harmful to the Afghan economy and planning. The tendency for the price of these commodities to decline and their erratic fluctuations are handicapping the pace of economic development and growth which are of vital importance to the country at this juncture of its history.

Price Trends

In sharp contrast to the general downward trend of prices of primary commodities, the prices of industrial goods have not only remained stable but have also shown an upward trend. This has doubly affected the economies of the primary producing countries, which, on the one hand, have

been losing on their exports and, on the other, are made to pay higher prices for their imports.

We believe that the world community should not remain indifferent to this grave situation. In this regard we support the United Nations expert report suggesting the establishment of an Insurance Fund or the conclusion of a buffer-stock-agreement. We also express our adherence to and our desire to pursue further the U.N. General Assembly's resolution 1707 on international trade and the convening of an International Trade Conference which would deal mainly with the safeguarding of the interest of the developing countries. We also appreciate the Joint Declaration on the Promotion of Trade of less developed countries adopted by the meeting of Ministers of the Contracting Parties to GATT held in November, 1961.

Afghanistan has been watching with great interest the formation of economic groups, and has of course, no objection to the economic collaboration among various nations if such collaboration (while fostering the economic ties of the member countries) does not create discriminatory practices toward countries outside of the group, thus leading to the further division of the world economies.

Mr. Chairman, my observation thus far has directed chiefly at problems of expanding trade between developing countries and those of more advanced nations. We must not lose sight, however, of the potentialities for increased economic co-operation and development of transportation among the developing countries.

(To be concluded)

Good Progress

The launching of two rockets, which were the product of hard work of the UAR scientists and engineers, is a direct measure of progress and capabilities of the people in the United Arab Republic. "We," says the paper, "would like to extend our most sincere congratulations to the Government and people of the UAR on the advent of such an important achievement on the felicitous occasion of the UAR National Day".

Relations between Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic have been developing constantly. The signing of a cultural and trade agreement has provided better opportunities for the exchange of cultural, artistic and educational delegations as also the promotion of trade between the two countries. The Exchange of teachers as well as professors between Afghanistan and the UAR has proved to be mutually beneficial.

The Soviet announcement that a resumption of nuclear tests had been ordered was published in newspapers in Moscow.

The new series of tests—no date was given for their start—have been foreshadowed in top level statements since last March. An announcement by Tass called the step a "forced measure" in reply to the latest American tests.

The Soviet statement repeated the Soviet argument that the Soviet Union which followed the United States in starting testing and has held much fewer tests than the West, had "the right to be the last to hold nuclear tests in the world".

It placed the blame flatly on the United States, recalling that Mr. Khrushchev had said in March before the American tests began progress and prosperity of the that they would face the Soviet Union with the need for further tests.

"Forced Measure"

The award was for their "successful" fulfilment of the Government's special assignment," Tass said. Western observers said this tended to indicate that the firings had been the first full-scale test of the new Soviet weapon.

The statement appealed to the West to agree to a test ban based on national detection systems July which, it maintained, were sufficient to ensure a strict check. (Contd. on page 3).

Reuter

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

TUESDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Pakhtunistan" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40
commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Men who made history" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T., on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. on Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Rrr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT
Kabul—Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:
T.M.A.
From Beirut and Europe to
Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Lemar: Phone No. 20569.

Humayoun: Phone No. 20524.

Posarlai: Phone No. 22819.

Haidar: Phone No. 22954.

Sanai: Phone No. 20534.

Pakhtunistan: Phone No. 20523.

Afghanistan's

Folklore

THE POWER OF LOVE

By Prita Kumarappa Shalizi

Strategically located atop a lofty knoll in the midst of a wide spreading plain, Shari Ghulghulah looked down on the besieging Tartar hordes and held her head up proudly. Her bright flying banners defied the enemy! The King's commanders kept a sharp look-out for possible infiltration, though they were secure in the knowledge that their fortifications were so well planned that all the reconnoitering of Ghengis Khan's men would be of no avail. Their food supply was sufficient for months. It was even enough to take care of any emergency within the homes of those families that lived within the fort.

"Yes, indeed," thought the Shir of Bamiyan, as he paced the ramparts, "there is really no danger of defeat. Our mighty bastions, our great stores of food and our inexhaustible supply of water, through the secret conduits which run underground from the river to the citadel, will surely help us to keep the enemy at bay for many moons. There is no doubt that we are well-nigh impregnable!"

Meanwhile the King's lovely young daughter who lived in her own castle some miles from the citadel, had fallen in love with one of Ghengis Khan's young Generals. When and how it had happened is still a mystery but it is known that he begged her to be his wife. She, in turn, asked her father's consent. "What foolishness is this?" shouted the Shir when he heard the request. "Can you be ignorant of the fact that Ghengis Khan has already wiped out one stronghold? And he intends to do the same to this fort just to avenge the death of his grandson Mutigen, who was killed during the attack on Shari-Zohak! Do you think I would let you marry one of those murderers? Those ravishers who know no pity for young or old!" He raved on and on. "Never, never, let me hear you repeat this request!" Furious with her father for his refusal, the proud, stubborn girl disdained to plead further. She flew back to her castle in a flurry of temper.

Shortly thereafter, the invaders blocked the source of water to the fortress. The invincible became vulnerable and all was lost. Every human being and every animal was ruthlessly exterminated to satiate the cruel Khan's greedy vengeance. A terrible destruction it was—wrought not by the hands of a mighty enemy, but by the ill-starred desire of a wilful woman. Thus, fell Shari-Ghulghulah, the pride of Bamiyan.

look to the Government for guidance. The Amir, thereupon, bestowed upon them robes of honour and cash as presents and also directed the treasury to fix a stipendium for them.

AGREEMENT ON LAOS

(Contd. from page 2).

At the final session of the Geneva conference both sides had declared that other disputed issues in international relations could be solved if the same desire for better understanding which had animated the Laos talks was shown.

All that is needed now is that this desire should be transformed into action quickly so that the still burning problems such as Berlin and disarmament can be settled before the atmosphere of peace and reconciliation in Geneva is contaminated.

GROMYKO & RUSK TO HAVE MORE TALKS ON BERLIN

GENEVA, July 24 (Reuter).—An authoritative Western source said yesterday Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, and Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, might postpone their departure from Geneva for some days to have several more meetings on Berlin.

Mr. Rusk, under present arrangements, plans to be back in Washington on Wednesday or Thursday.

The source said the next meeting between the two statesmen would probably be at a lunch day at the Soviet delegation headquarters in Geneva.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2).

article discusses the situation which has been prevailing in the naval base of Bizerta during the past year. It was on July 7 last year that President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia demanded of the French President de Gaulle in a note to evacuate the naval base of Bizerta. The French hesitancy to meet this demand led to a series of bloody wars between the French and Tunisian troops. However, thanks to the shrewd statesmanship of President Bourguiba exactly after one year the differences between the two countries have been solved and their relations restored to normal.



Mullah Sahib Khan at the age of 95 works hard by making knives for a living. He says man has been created to make use of his talent and work and not to be a burden on others.

Shamsunnahar Throws Light On Amir Sher Ali's Reign

PART II
By BENAWA

A study of the contents of Shamsunnahar shows us that during the reign of Amir Sher Ali Afghanistan had exports of cotton and wool. This is proved from a speech, reproduced in the paper, in which Qazi Abdul Qader, the Royal Military Secretary, urged the people to take to trade and mentioned, inter alia, exports of cotton and wool.

Addressing the people, the eminent Qazi has been reported as saying: "Therefore, such beliefs are evidence of our misfortunes, because we turn away from trade, the 'best of occupations', and pursue customs. It is worth noting that we export cotton and wool to Europe and our people, who procure these commodities after great hardship and hard work, sell them at low rates, but buy the same thing back at high prices in the form of long-cloth, linen and other piecegoods. This reflects the laziness of us Moslems, otherwise if we had devoted attention to art and industry, how could we agree to sell our country's produce at low rates and then purchase the same things from others at high prices".

The Amir had ordered that the Governor, Sardar Wali Mohammad should attend the ceremony after which a decision would be taken. After the inauguration of Abdulla Jan as Heir-Apparent, the Amir called a Jirga in which nearly 20 representatives of the three tribes participated. Addressing them the Amir said that by intervening in their feud he did not have any ulterior motives; what he in fact wanted of them was to remain peaceful, united and engage in constructive work instead of feuding and bloodshed. The tribal chiefs assured him that they had buried the hatchet and would henceforth

Americans See 'Live' TV From Europe

NEW YORK, July 24, (Reuter).—Scores of millions of Americans in home, offices and bars last night watched the first "live" television programme ever to come from Europe at 2158 GMT. The telecast, relayed through Telstar the experimental communications satellite orbiting some 3,000 miles out in space at 16,000 miles an hour, opened from Goonhilly Downs, with a picture of Big Ben.

Then Howard K. Smith, American Broadcasting Company commentator, replied to a query from Richard Dimbleby, BBC commentator, in Brussels with the words: "Go, Europe, go."

The European telecast, coming from 54 cameras in nine countries from the Arctic circle to the Mediterranean, came three hours after a highly-successful 21-minute telecast to Europe from North America.

The picture coming through was, in the words of one veteran American television director, "pretty good."

The sound was perfect with not the slightest sign of distortion.

The picture tended to be grainy like a broadcast from Video tape but every detail was clear—even the night scenes rolling in from all over Europe.

The programme ended with the picture breaking up with distortion at 2217 GMT.

U.S.A. To Hold No More Tests Unless Its Security Is Threatened, Says Kennedy

WASHINGTON, July 24, (Reuter).—Two hundred million television viewers in Europe and on the American continent last night saw and heard President Kennedy declare that the United States would hold no more nuclear tests, "unless our security is threatened."

The President made his statement at his weekly Press conference which for the first time was televised "live" around the world bounced off the Telstar satellite as it shot through space over the Atlantic at 16,000 miles an hour.

In a wide-ranging, 30-minute session with reporters that covered many developments of vital interest to Europe, the President said that Telstar was "another indication of the extraordinary world in which we live."

Only four minutes of the Press conference, starting at 3.02 p.m. (1902 GMT), was carried across the Atlantic to European viewers. Mr. Kennedy, spoke in the spacious State Department auditorium.

Apart from Mr. Kennedy's opening acknowledgement that part of the Press conference was being televised to Europe, there was nothing else to distinguish it from any of his regular meetings with reporters.

The fact that only four minutes of the Press conference were carried by Telstar meant that many

FREEDOM FOR BR. GUIANA THIS YEAR DEMANDED Jagan Invites U.N. Committee To Visit Colony

NEW YORK, July 24, (Reuter).—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the Prime Minister of British Guiana, yesterday asked the U.N. General Assembly's Special Committee on Colonialism to call on the British Government to grant independence to his country this year.

No 'Hot Telephone' With Kremlin, Says Kennedy

WASHINGTON, July 24, (Reuter).—President Kennedy told his Press conference yesterday he was not planning to set up a "hot telephone" between the White House and the Kremlin.

He was commenting on recent speculation that a direct telephone link with the Kremlin was being considered as part of measures to reduce the risk of a war starting "by accident."

The problem with the Soviet Union was not one of communications, the President observed. "We understand each other but we differ," he said.

HEALTH CENTRE OPENED

GARDEZ, July 24.—The Rural Development Project authorities of Paktia province have opened a new health centre in the village of Sabri area in Khost.

An official of the project told a Bakhtar reporter that the centre was equipped with modern facilities and had a physician, a pharmacist and two nurses.

He also asked that the 17-nation Committee request the British Government to hold constitutional talks "immediately" with British Guiana representatives.

A previously-scheduled constitutional conference has been postponed pending publication of the findings of a commission which investigated February's upsurge of violence in the British colony in the wake of new taxation proposed by Dr. Jagan's Government.

The British Guiana leader, who appeared before the Committee as a petitioner, affirmed his belief in parliamentary democracy and the achievement of his objectives by "persuasion and peaceful means."

"This," he said, "is in keeping with our objective of achieving independence and of transforming the economy into a socialist one within the framework of parliamentary democracy."

Dr. Jagan, outlining his Government's programme, said they aimed to create a society in which there was a fair distribution of the wealth of the country for all. "Guiana is a big country, underdeveloped and challenging. There is plenty of room for State and private enterprise to exist side by side, but private enterprise cannot retain its old dominance," he continued.

In the political field, Dr. Jagan said "I believe in parliamentary Government through elections and the achievement of my objectives by persuasion and peaceful means."

"This is in keeping with our objective of achieving independence and transforming the economy into a socialist one within the framework of parliamentary democracy."

"Let me repeat what I have said a thousand times: that is, my Government will not confiscate private property, seize savings, suppress freedoms and the right to oppose of which we have been persistently accused."

Dr. Jagan said independence was "even more urgently necessary," because only an independent country could raise funds so badly needed for development.

The colony did not cherish any ill-will against anyone, least of all the British, he said. When the old colonialist relationship came to an end he hoped that Guiana "will enter into new relationships with Britain as equal partners in a Commonwealth of and not in enmity, which unfortunately we are perilously near at the very moment."

In urging the Committee to use its influence with Britain, Dr. Jagan invited members to visit the colony "immediately" if they wished.

He was not questioned by the Committee they planned to study his statement overnight deciding today whether to debate the situation in British Guiana as a priority item, breaking off their consideration of Portuguese Mozambique.

UAR NATIONAL DAY PARADE

FIGHTERS ON DISPLAY

CAIRO, July 24, (Reuter).—The United Arab Republic put on a big anniversary parade yesterday including rockets and the reported first public appearance here of Soviet TU-16 bombers and super-sonic MIG-19 fighters.

Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, War Minister and Vice-President, told the crowds the Air Force had full control of the skies of the area and that its armed forces were the strongest in Africa and the Middle East.

The parade which lasted two and a half hours and included paratroopers, marked the tenth anniversary of the revolution.

Marshal Amer said the enemy facing the Arab world was Israel which was an "imperialist base" and a "threat to peace."

The fact that Israel had an atomic reactor "which is functioning obscurely leads us to believe she will use it for aggressive purposes. That is why we must be ready," he said.

The appearance of three Soviet TU-16 bombers—never before seen in public in the UAR, according to Western observers—provided the climax to the fly-past section of the parade.

Each aircraft was escorted by a single MIG, and were preceded by several flights of MIG fighters,



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American colour picture; **GOYA AND THE DUCHESS**; starring Av. Gardner; Anthony Franciosa and Amedeo Nazzari.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American colour picture; **CIRCUS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **TWO CHEVALIERS**, with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film; **TAJ**; starring; Vyjayanthimala and Pradeep Kumar.

including MIG 19s, also appearing before the public for the first time.

A drumroll and fanfare greeted the first public appearance of UAR rockets, four of which were fired last Saturday.

President Nasser, who had watched the firings, was among officials watching yesterday's parade from the saluting base.

Closer Soviet-Indonesian Relations

JOINT COMMUNIQUE AT END OF MIKOYAN'S VISIT

JAKARTA, July 24, (Tass).—As a result of the visit paid by the first Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, to Indonesia, both sides reached even deeper mutual understanding on current international problems and on questions of further consolidation of relations of friendship and co-operation between both countries and the cause of world peace.

This statement is contained in the joint Indonesian-Soviet communique issued after Mr. Mikoyan's stay in Indonesia.

Mr. Mikoyan was on a goodwill mission in this country from July 20 to 24, at the invitation of President Sukarno.

During his meetings with Mr. Mikoyan President Sukarno explained the present stage of the "Indonesian people's struggle for the liberation of West Irian from the Dutch colonialists."

In this connexion Mr. Mikoyan expressed sympathy and support of the Government and people of the Soviet Union for the struggle for the liberation of West Irian, and also expressed the conviction that West Irian would be returned to Indonesia.

Mr. Mikoyan also met the First Minister, Mr. Duanda. During this

meeting, according to the communique, the sides "exchanged views on questions of construction in Indonesia as a whole and, specifically, construction carried out within the framework of economic and technical co-operation between the Republic of Indonesia and the Soviet Union."

"Attention was devoted to questions of trade relations between the two countries and also other points which may expedite the construction of objectives envisaged in contracts concluded under agreements."

The communique stresses that during the tour of Indonesia Mr. Mikoyan and his party were accorded "a warm welcome as an expression of friendship and gratitude of the Indonesian people to the leaders and people of the Soviet Union."